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Whitehall, November 7.

THe following Addreſs was preſented to His Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ailesbury*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Bedford*, accompanied with my Lord *Bruce*, and the High Sheriff of the County, which His Majeſty received very Graciouſly.

WE the Grand-Jury Sworn to enquire for the Body of this County of Bedford, at the General Quarter Seſſions held for the ſaid County at Ampthill, this Third day of October, One thouſand Six hundred Eighty and Three, Having heard His Majeſties Declaration read on the day by Him appointed for a Thankſgiving for His and his Royal Brother's, and the Nations deliverance from the late Damnable and Fanatical Plot; And having amongſt other things contained in it, ſeriouſly conſidered what His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to expreſs, particularly relating to the dangerous Conſequences and Reſults which have and might ariſe from Conventicling and Caballing Meetings. We think our ſelves bound in Duty, to the Care we ought to have of His Majeſties Safety, and the ſecurity of the Government, as now by Law eſtabliſhed in Church and State, to Preſent all Conventicles, and pretended Religious-Meetings, and all Clubs and Cabals of ſuch whoſe Religion or Loyalty is much and juſtly to be doubted; And alſo all ſuch who can be proved to have leſſened either the certain Truth or fatal Conſequences of this laſt Plot, or have ſpoken any thing contradictory to what His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to publiſh in the aforementioned Declaration, which we conceive ſo high a Reflection on His Majeſty and His Government, that we preſume them not only unfit to bear any Office in this Government, but likewiſe deſerve to be bound to their Good-Behaviour.

We the Cuſtos Rotulorum, and the reſt of His Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, do heartily Concur in Opinion with the Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury in this their ſeaſonable Preſentment. And do declare our Reſolutions upon all Occaſions, to put the Laws in execution againſt all ſuch dangerous Perſons as are therein mentioned.

Venice, October 16. We have an account from *Boſſina* and *Albania*, that they had there the news of the defeat of the Turkiſh Army before *Vienna*, and that it put the Turks in thoſe Countries into a great conſternation. And from ſeveral Parts of *Turkey*, we are told that they have received orders from the Grand Signior, to ſend what Troops and Proviſions they poſſibly can to *Hungary*. The Marquis *de la Torre*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Emperor, parted from hence the laſt week for *Inſpruck*, according to the Orders he had received from his Imperial Majeſty.

Vienna, October 24. They write from *Hungary*, that the Imperial and Poliſh Armies were ſeparated; that the firſt had paſſed the *Danube*, and had begun the Siege of *Gran*; and that the King of *Poland* was marched towards *Agria*; and there are Letters which tell us that the Troops of *Lithuania*, that were going to joyn the Poliſh Army, have had a Rencounter with Count *Teckeley*, and killed 2000 of his men, which needs a Confirmation; but all our advices ſay, That Count *Teckeley* does very earneſtly ſollicite an accommodation, and that he has ſent the Count *de Humani* to the King of *Poland*, to deſire his Majeſty will interpoſe with the Emperor on his behalf, but that the King had let him know, that he could not expect to make his Peace, unleſs he immediately lay down his Arms, or elſe employ them againſt the Turks. We are told that the King of *Poland* will have his winter quarters at *Preſbourg*, and that the Queen is on her journey to meet his Majeſty there.

Lintz, October 26. The Emperor has received Letters from the Duke of *Lorrain*, giving his Imperial Majeſty an account, that having repaired *Barkan*, and put a good Gariſon in it, he had paſſed the *Danube* with the Imperial Army on the 20th Inſtant, and Beſieged *Gran*. That at the ſame time the King of *Poland*, being reinforced with the Troops of *Lithuania*, was marched towards *Agria*, to poſſeſs himſelf of that and ſome other places in the *Upper Hungary*, for the ſecurity of their winter quarters. That they had advice that the Grand Viſier had been forced to quit his Camp near *Stoel-Weiſſenburg*, for that his Troops refuſed to remain any longer in the Field and disbanded, and that he was retiring towards *Belgrade*, having firſt put what men he could into *Buda*, under the command of two Baſſa's, whom he had charged to be anſwerable for the place, and had promiſed them in caſe they were attacked, a powerful aſſiſtance in the Spring. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who was forced to leave the Army after the Battle of *Vienna*, by reaſon of his illneſs, rejoyned it the 10th Inſtant near *Barkan*, with 7000 Foot; His Horſe, as likewiſe the Cavalry of *Franconia*, are it's ſaid, coming back to winter in the Empire, there being a great ſcarcity of Forage in *Hungary*.

Lintz, October 30. This day arrived here the Count *d'Averſperg* from the Imperial Army in *Hungary*, being ſent by the Duke of *Lorrain*, to give the Emperor an account of the happy ſucceſs of his Arms againſt *Gran*. On the 20th Inſtant the Imperial Army ſet down before it, and the Duke of *Lorrain* underſtanding by ſome Priſoners that were taken, that the Turks who were poſted in the Fort upon *Thomas Hill*, had orders ſo ſoon as they perceived the Chriſtians approach to attack them, to retire into the Cittadel, His Highneſs reſolved to intercept them, and commanded the Count *de Scherffenberg*, being ſupported by two Regiments of Horſe, to inveſt the Hill, and to take the ſaid Fort, which was accordingly done, and of 380 Janiſaries that defended it, 180 were killed, and the reſt made Priſoners; The Turks had ſet fire to the Buildings in the ſaid Fort, but the Chriſtians ſaved moſt of them. The Duke of *Lorrain* being Maſter of the Hill, cauſed a Battery to be raiſed upon it, which did very much annoy the Turks, who abandoned the Town, and retired into the Cittadel; the Chriſtians thereupon redoubled their Efforts, and carried on their Attack ſo vigorouſly, that on the 27th, being the third day after the opening of the Trenches, the Turks deſired to Capitulate, which his Highneſs conſidering the ſeaſon, conſented to, and the Articles being agreed, the Turks marched out, to the number of 2000 Janiſaries, and 4000 of the Inhabitants, being conducted

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